NOTE VII.

ON EROTYLIDAE OF THE LEYDEN MUSEUM.

BY

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(Plate 7).

Among a number of species of Erotylidae, sent to me by Mr. Ritsema for determination, there are a great many of the very highest interest. About seventeen are new, including four for which it is necessary to make new genera, while others were up to this time only known by the unique types in the late Mr. Crotch's or my own collection.

I have had unusual facilities for this work, the Cambridge collection, formed by the late Mr. Crotch, being at present in my hand for the purposes of the description of the Erotylidae for the Biologia Centrali-Americana. This collection contains the types from Chevrolat's, Guérin Méneville's, E. Sheppard's, Reiche's and other collections; my own possesses the West African species from the late Mr. A. Murray's collection, and I am indebted to Dr. D. Sharp for the opportunity of examining, among other little known species, a type of *Tritomidea translucida* received from Motschulsky, also *Tritomidea rubripes* Reitter, *Euxestus minor* Sharp, *Hypodacne punctata* Lec. etc. This has been a very great aid to me, for it enables me to say certainly that some species referred by Crotch doubtfully to *Tritomidea*, and others so referred by myself, have no connection with that genus, and that *Tritomidea* and some allied genera are at present only doubtfully placed in the Erotylidae, and will form at least a separate sub-family.

The object of the present paper is to give an account of the collection sent me by Mr. Ritsema, from the Dutch travellers in Liberia, and of the East India islands.

Fam. ***Erotylidae.***

I. Subfam. *Encaustides.*

Encaustes malayana Guérin.
Lac. Erotyl. p. 36.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, one specimen (Dr. B. Hagen); Deli, one specimen (J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen). — Borneo: Moeara teweh, one specimen (J. Semmelink).

Encaustes humeralis Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 478.
Aru islands, one specimen (C. B. H. von Rosenberg).

This species is very rare in collections at present, I only know of one in my own collection from the Philippines, besides Crotch's type and the specimen captured by von Rosenberg.

Micrencaustes lunulata Macleay.
Lac. Erotyl. p. 42.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, five specimens (Dr. B. Hagen).

It seems likely to me that this species is after all distinct from *M. sinuata* Lac. The specimens are on the average larger and proportionally longer, the posterior lunule less arcuate, etc.

Micrencaustes sinuata Lacordaire.
Lac. Erotyl. p. 41.
Java, four specimens (Kuhl & van Hasselt).

This is at all events a geographical form, and besides the striking difference in colour and pattern is proportionally broader than *M. lunulata.*

II. Subfam. *Dacnides.*

Megalodacne luteoguttata Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 417.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, four specimens (Dr. B. Hagen).
Very scarce in collections. Both sexes are represented.

Megalodacne elongatula Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 417.
Flores, one specimen (Ludeking).
The type has been unique hitherto so far as I am aware.

Triplatoma Macleayi Lacordaire.
Lac. Erotyl. p. 47.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, two specimens (Dr. B. Hagen).

Triplatoma Gestroi Bedel.
Ann. del Mus. Civ. di Genova, 1882, p. 440; t. 10, f. 4. — Gorham, Proc. Soc. Zool. London, 1883, p. 80; t. 18, f. 1.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, thirteen specimens (Dr. B. Hagen).
Var.? *T. subsulcata* Gorham.
Borneo: Sarawak, one specimen (Ant. Duvivier).

Triplatoma picta Perty.
Lac. Erotyl. p. 45.
Java, two specimens (Reinwardt).

Triplatoma attenuata Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 405.
N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, two specimens (Dr. B. Hagen).

Triplatoma bizonata Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 406.
Sumatra: Soekadana (Lampongs), three specimens (J. C. van Hasselt); Tandjong Morawa (Serdang), one specimen (Dr. B. Hagen).

Episcaphula piciventris Gorham.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 82.
Liberia: Junk-river, one specimen (J. Büttikofer).
The African species referred to *Episcaphula* or *Episcapha* differ from the Eastern species in having the prosternum compressed. I think the time is hardly come yet for separating them, as they are obviously allied genera, and other species, as e. g. *E. australis*, *E. cruciata* and its allies, shew divergence from the typical form, *E. amboinensis* Crotch.

Episcaphula rectesignata Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 414.
Africa: Nyam-Nyam, one specimen (Schlüter).

III. Subfam. *Triplacides.*

Zythonia fulva Westwood.
Thesaur. Ent. Oxon. p. 108; t. 5, f. 1.
Liberia: Junk-river, one specimen (F. X. Stampfli).
Doubtfully referred to this, of which I have not seen the type.

Amblyopus Murrayi Crotch.
Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 436.
Liberia: Junk-river, one specimen (F. X. Stampfli).
The hitherto unique type of this species is in my collection. This specimen does not differ in any way from it. This species certainly does not differ much from the type of *Amblyopus* in structure. The eyes are however much

coarser, the prosternum is raised so that the intercoxal process forms a flat triangular plateau terminating in a blunt but prominent point in front. The plateau of the mesosternum is in the segment of a circle.

It is not an *Amblyscelis*, for the tibiae are very little widened. It will however have to be separated with some other undescribed species.

IV. Subfam. *Erotylides.*

Aulacochilus birmanicus Bedel.

Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, 1871, p. 280.

Aru islands, one example (von Rosenberg). — Ceram: Wahaai, one example (Moens).

The distribution is remarkable, but *A. 4-pustulatus* occurs in Assam, and the genus is a very widely distributed one.

Aulacochilus tetraphacus Bedel.

Loc. cit. p. 278.

N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, one example (Dr. B. Hagen).

A species very little known.

New genera and species.

I. Subfam. *Encaustides.*

Encaustes Hageni, n. sp.

Elongata, nigro-picea, nitida; verticis maculis tribus, epistomatis lunula, et labro rufis; thorace maculis duabus triramosis flavis, elytris obsolete subsulcatis, sulcis crebre subtiliter punctatis, fasciis tribus aurantiacis, valde dentatis, una basilari humerum, maculamque subrotundatam subcingente, altera mediana valde angulatim undulata, tertiaque subapicali paululum arcuata, apice subrufescente;

abdominis segmentis singulis utrinque, femoribusque rufo-notatis. — Long. 29 millim.

Hab. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen). — A single specimen.

Allied to *E. verticalis*. The head is covered with fine punctures which become thicker upon the epistome, the latter is rufous excepting at the front and very narrowly in the well-impressed line which separates it from the head, the front part of the crown and two spots of not well defined size are also red. The thorax is shaped as in *E. verticalis*, but the punctuation is a little more even, rather close and very fine.

The subsulcate and distinctly punctate elytra at once separate this species from *E. verticalis*. The sulci are filled with small secondary punctures, but under the surface are larger fuscous dots which are very distinct upon the yellow fasciæ. The middle one of these is shaped as in *E. verticalis*, but is narrower and much more deeply indented on both sides. The subapical fascia is narrower and less indented though arcuate; the fuscous dots in the sulci give all the fasciæ a ribbed appearance. Before the apex is a sanguineous spot, ill-defined as to size. Underneath the punctuation is obsolete, but distinct on the abdomen. The prosternum is raised and diamond-shaped, a little pubescent in front, although I believe the specimen to be a female, the femora not being much enlarged and the front tibiae not being denticulate.

Encaustes sulcata, n. sp.

Elongata, niger, subopaca, verticis maculis tribus, epistomate, thoracisque maculis duabus triramosis tenuibus obscure rufis; elytris sulcatis, tenuiter subrugulosis; margine basali, plaga brevi subscutellari, fascia mediana alteraque subapicali arcuata tenuibus, acute per costas denticulatis fulvis. Corpore subtus opaco, femoribus, metasterno abdomineque nitidioribus hoc punctato. — Long. circa 28 millim.

Hab. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen). — One specimen.

The head in this species is opaque, excepting at the base, where motion takes place, here it is shining and with distinct punctures. The ocular sulcus, which is distinct in *E. verticalis* and in *E. Hageni*, is quite obsolete. The three spots on the head are united. The antennae in both this species and *E. Hageni* seem exactly as in *E. verticalis.* The thorax is more quadrate, and has the front angles more produced than in the preceeding species, and its opaque surface can hardly be called punctate, but has a carina in the middle, terminating in a small impression in the middle of the base. The sulcate elytra are unlike those of any described species, being less opaque than those of *E. opaca* Crotch, but with costate interstices, the alternate costæ more distinctly raised.

The denticulate markings recall those of some *Triplatomæ.* The specimen is no doubt a female, the prosternum is not raised, but is impressed at the end of the intercoxal process. It is not at all pubescent, but is opaque.

Encaustes ceramensis, n. sp.

Oblonga, postice paululum angustata, nigerrima, nitida; elytris lunula humerum subcingente, maculaque subapicali arcuata sanguineis, tenuiter punctato-striatis. — Long. 16—20 millim.

Hab. Ceram: Wahaai (Moens). — One specimen.

This species and some allied ones are jet-black, with the exception of a blood-red mark near the shoulders, and an apical spot. In *E. ceramensis* the head is punctured very finely, the epistome is only marked by the front being depressed; the ocular stria margins the eye from the antenna to the back where it leaves it, diverging and terminating on a level with the hind-margin of the eye.

The thorax is covered with minute points, the basal sulci indicated by a group of larger points. The front angles acute and prominent, base margined from the hind angles to the punctured fossa. Elytra with seven fine series of small punctures, very smooth and shining, jet-black. The shoulder red spot leaves a square black spot on the callus extending to the shoulder. The subapical mark does not touch the suture or margin, it is arcuate on its apical, and undulate on its basal side. The underside is shining, the abdomen punctured, and with some larger impressions on each segment on each side. The prosternum is compressed, the front raised into a prominent point, the intercoxal process is depressed near the tip, a very little, and wrinkled. Very short metasternal and ventral lines are present.

There is a specimen of this distinct and fine species in in Mr. Crotch's collection, which is now before me, bearing the name I have adopted in this writing, but he did not describe it. This specimen is smaller than, but otherwise perfectly agrees with the specimen in the Leyden Museum.

Micrencaustes metallica, n. sp.

Nigra, supra nigro-æenea, nitida, capite parce sat fortiter, prothorace minute, elytris tenuiter striato-punctatis. — Long. 14 millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Soekadana, Lampongs (J. C. van Hasselt). — One specimen.

Head with the epistome very thickly, the crown very finely, and the base deeply though sparingly punctate. Antennæ short, their third joint equal to the three following in length, the maxillary palpi have the apical joint moderately widened (much less as in *M. Dehaani*) and pitchy-red, the ocular striola well defined, but rather coarse, not prolonged further back than the eye. The front of the head above is brassy with a green tint.

The thorax is nearly of the same shape as that of *M. Dehaani* but is more convex, and very shining, the punctures are excessively fine, except a few in the neighbourhood of the obsolete basal fossae. The elytra have each six rows of very fine elongate punctures, the seventh row only indicated by a few, and almost obliterated. They are of the same metallic brassy green colour as the thorax, the interstices are quite smooth.

Underneath the head is thickly punctured. The prosternum is somewhat rugose on each side of the elevated middle portion, the latter is triangular, with almost equal sides, compressed and pointed in front, smooth and with its marginal lines almost meeting. There are very fine metasternal and abdominal lines, the latter angulated in the middle. Abdomen very finely punctate. The legs are stout and the femora are incrassate, smooth, doubly carinate on their inner edge, thickened towards the tips, and clothed with brown pubescence. The tarsi are very broad (the specimen being apparently a male) their second joint especially, while the basal joint is small, the surface beneath with thick, scaly, brown, shining pubescence.

This insect can only be compared with *M. Dehaani*, from which however it is very different; it is smaller, more convex, more narrowed towards the apex of the elytra, of a brassy green above, more brilliant, and more finely punctured.

Micrencaustes sexguttata, n. sp.

Oblonga, subparallela, nigro-picea, nitida, elytris perobsolete striatis, maculis duabus subhumeralibus (interiore majori), alteraque magna transversa pone medium flavis. — Long. 14 millim. ♀.

Hab. N. E. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen). — One specimen.

Head shining, very finely punctate except in front and towards the base, where scattered and deeper punctures are found, thorax transversely subquadrate, very smooth, almost glabrous, pitchy-black with very indistinct traces of red markings. The marks on the elytra are placed as in *E. octopustulata*, but are of a luteous yellow. The very indistinct striae are quite obliterated over these yellow spots, the inner one or base spot is oval, just reaching the base itself, the subhumeral spot, much smaller, just touches the margin; the post-medial spot, large, almost touches the suture and margin. Legs pitchy, femora smooth.

Micrencaustes eximia, n. sp.

Oblonga, nigra, nitida; prothorace maculis duabus subrotundatis, elytris singulis maculis duabus magnis subquadratis, nec margines nec suturam attingentibus, sanguineis; epistomate capitisque basi crebre fortius, vertice subtiliter punctatis, elytris tenuiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis obsolete subalutaceis. — Long. 15 millim.

Hab. Borneo: Moeara teweh (Semmelink). — Banka (v. d. Bossche). — One specimen from each of the localities.

Shining black and finely punctured, prothorax transverse, narrower in front than behind, extremely finely but very closely sculptured with a stellate and almost alutaceous puncturing, the disk rather convex, with the two large roundish red spots placed near but not touching the front margin. Base sinuate not margined, except near the angles, some distinct punctures indicating the basal foveæ and along the base, smaller ones at the hind angles. The elytra have two large spots (recalling those of *Episcapha glabra*), the basal pair not touching the base, and both pairs are narrowly separated by the suture nor do they touch the margins. Underneath, the prosternum is not much compressed but results in an acute point in front, wide and slightly emarginate at the end of the process, the surface of the raised part shining, uneven, with irregular wrinkles running across it. Metasternum with a fine carina from the middle to the abdominal process, also punctured on each side of the carina. Abdomen smooth and shining, punctured very finely, more thickly so at the apex and at its base.

This curious species recalls a little the species I described as *Episcapha octopustulata* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 82), which, as well as the present species, must now be referred to *Micrencaustes* Crotch, as the maxillary palpi have the apical joint much widened, and the mentum, labium and its palpi also agreeing therewith.

II. Subfam. *Dacnides.*

Euzostria, n. g.

Corpus elongatum, subcylindricum, modice convexum. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo parvo, oblongo, apice truncato. Mentum transversum, fortiter marginatum, in medio antice acute productum. Antennae breves, articulo tertio parum elongatum. Epistoma margine antico haud emarginato. Oculi prope antennarum insertionem per canthum incisi. Pronotum subquadratum, angulis anticis acutis, paululum productis; prosternum antice convexum at haud compressum vel elevatum, processu lato apice angulariter exciso, subcanaliculato. Mesosternum subquadratum. Metasternum longum; lineis metasternalibus vel abdominalibus nullis. Femora compressa, haud perlata, intus longe canaliculata, tibiæ simplices, fere lineares. Tarsi articulis tribus primis tenuibus, compressis, articulo apicali, his fere æquali. Elytra longa, subparallela, læviuscula, apicibus rotundatis, nullomodo truncatis.

Euzostria is most nearly allied to Chapuis' genus *Coptengis*. This latter genus has been very fully characterised by its author in his volume XII of the »Suites à Buffon", Genera des Coléoptères. It had been previously (in February of the same year, 1876) been very briefly noticed by Crotch in his Catalogue of the Erotylidae; but the publication was not issued in time to anticipate M. Chapuis, to whom the definition really belongs of *Coptengis*. Crotch's description is too brief perhaps, and not sufficiently differential, the emargination of the eyes by a raised part of its canthus is common to *Triplatoma*, and the elongation of the third joint of the antennæ is a character common to a large portion of the genera of both Erotylidae and allied families. The elongation of the first club-joint does not hold good in *C. multiguttatus*. The antennae are wanting in *C. Wallacii*. In M. Chapuis' description (as in all long generic descriptions) the important differential characters are burried among other generalities which rather belong to the family, no object can be served by the repetition of these in every genus in which they occur, although it is of the highest importance to note the *absence* of any of these family characters in any particular genus. The most important points which *Coptengis* presents are the very cylindrical form, the very strongly raised and angular part of the ocular canthus, on which the basal joint of the antennae rests, the almost immarginate edge of the thorax, the very narrow tarsi, the short metasternum, and the truncate and often submucronate elytra. In these respects it will be seen *Euzostria* differs by the canthus of the eye not being raised, by the thorax not being cylindrical but flatter above and with the front angles prominent, by the elytra not truncate. It also presents important differences in the head being received into the thorax as far as the eyes, the femora are canaliculate, the metasternum is long. The system of coloration of the unique species is very peculiar, and allied to nothing I know in the Erotylidae.

Euzostria aruensis, n. sp.

Elongata, subcylindrica, nitida; capite nigro, crebre fortiter punctato, antennis brevibus, validis, nigris; prothorace rufo-ferruginea, quadrato, parce subtiliter irregulariter punctato; elytris nigris, fascia lata mediana ad suturam paulo constricta læte flava, et apice sanguineo; prosterni processu, corpore subtus pedibusque nigris, abdominis segmentis duobus apicalibus sanguineis. — Long. $10^1/_2$ millim.

Hab. Aru islands (von Rosenberg). — One specimen.

Antennae much shorter than in *Coptengis splendidus* Chap., their third joint especially shorter, and those which follow to the eighth not longer than wide, nodiform, club elongate but with the basal joint (the 9th) not much longer than the tenth; all the joints slightly pubescent; gular portion of the head red, quite smooth but each side beneath behind the eyes thickly punctured. The thorax is almost square, of a fine deep red, almost sanguineous, its front angles are acute and a little prominent and depressed; the disk very convex and shining, punctured allover, but with points of two sizes: the smaller ones very minute, the larger sparse and irregular, but still very small; the base gently bisinuate. Prosternum quite evenly rounded in front, red, transversely wrinkled, front edge truncate, narrowly black, metasternum and abdomen finely punctured. Elytra quite smooth, but with lines of piceous dots indicating the obsolete striæ. Legs entirely black.

Of this very curious insect there is only a single example of doubtful sex. From the appearance of the protruding sixth ventral and dorsal segments I should think it is a female. In both form and colour it is quite unlike anything else I have seen in this family.

Episcaphula andamanensis, n. sp.

Elongata, parum convexa, nigra, nitescens; capite prothoraceque crebrius sat profunde punctatis, elytris substriatis, seriebus punctis confusis haud bene discretis, interstitiis creberrime minute punctatis, fasciis duabus interruptis, una basali utrinque dentata, altera subapicali versus suturam constricta rufis. — Long. 7—9 millim.

Hab. Andaman islands (Dr. de Léséleuc). — One example. (Coll. Gorham 5 ex.).

This species resembles *E. interrupta* Lacord. and therefore to some extent *E. difficilis* Gorh. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 82), a species also from the Andaman islands. The former is a West African insect, and can at once be distinguished by the punctuation of the elytra which is quite devoid of seriation or striæ. From *E. difficilis* this species is very easily distinguished by the longer form and duller surface, by the closer punctuation of the thorax, by the elytral series being composed of numerous confused small punctures, with thick but minute interstitial punctuation, and finally by the narrower and more indented red fasciæ, which are contracted as they approach the suture. The antennae are longer than in *E. difficilis*, joints 4—7 being oval, nodiform but longer than wide; 8 squarish, and the three terminal forming a rather laxly jointed club.

I have long had five specimens in my collection, and there are others in other collections obtained at the same time. The African species, although superficially resembling Oriental ones, really belongs to a very different section; the description above given should be taken with that of *E. difficilis* for a complete comprehension of these species.

Episcaphula? corallipes, n. sp.

Oblonga, convexa, glaberrima, nigra; thoracis angulis anticis antennisque picescentibus, elytris macula obliqua humerum subcingente, lunulaque subapicali laete aurantiacis, pedibus rufis. — Long. 13 millim.

Hab. Amboina (Hoedt). — One specimen.

Very close to *Episcaphula obliquesignata* Crotch and *E. sublœvis* Crotch, from both which it differs however in many important respects; the thorax is more transverse and its sides narrow more in front, and the front angles are a little more turned inwards, besides being for some distance lucid and pitchy. The antennæ are shorter, with the fourth to eighth joints not longer than wide, nodiform. The prosternum is keeled as in *E. sublaevis*, but it is much more shining, not thickly punctured on each side of the keel, and the whole body beneath is finely punctured instead of being smooth. The legs are coral-red.

Both this species and *E. sublaevis* differ from *Episcaphula* in having very narrow tarsi, and a keeled prosternum. The species described by me as *E. Semperi*, and which *E. corallipes* very nearly resembles, is however not congeneric with them, having dilated maxillary palpi and wide tarsi.

Episcaphula aruensis, n. sp.

Oblonga, convexa, nigra, glaberrima; antennis piceis, clava fusca; elytris macula obliqua, humerum subcingente, fasciaque subapicali, parum arcuata, albido-flavis, pedibus rufis. — Long. 10 millim.

Hab. Aru islands (von Rosenberg). — Three specimens.

Very similar in general form and very nearly allied to *E. corallipes* and *E. obliquesignata* Crotch; much smaller and with pale whitish yellow markings. The head is very finely but distinctly punctate in front, the crown is only seen to be covered with minute points under the quarter of an inch focus. The antennæ are moderately long, the fourth to eighth joints being longer than wide, a little pyriform. The elytra are smooth without any trace of striation. The whitish-yellow markings as in *E. obliquesignata* Crotch, but the hinder one more arcuate. Underside dull, the prosternum not at all compressed or carinate. The prothorax appears to be a little contracted at the base, and hence is very little narrower in front than behind; it is however wider than long. The colour of the elytral markings and its shorter thorax distinguish this species from its near ally *E. obliquesignata.*

There are three specimens captured by Baron von Rosenberg, and there is one in the Cambridge collection (Wallace).

III. Subfam. *Triplacides.*

Palæolybas dorsalis, n. sp.

Late ovatus, saturate rufus, omnino minute punctatus, elytris nigris, macula magna communi circum-scutellari rufa, antennarum clava fusca. — Long. 8, lat. 4 millim.

Hab. Liberia: Junk-river, six specimens (F. X. Stampfli). — Nyam-Nyam, one specimen (Schlüter).

Head even, more strongly and less thickly punctured than the thorax, entirely rich-red, almost blood-red, antennæ red with the club a little infuscate; thorax transverse, much narrower in front than at the base, with acute and prominent front angles, very finely margined all round, but the sides distinctly margined. Elytra smooth and even, with six extremely fine striæ, formed of minute elongate punctures, and a sutural row almost obliterated; externally there are traces of an eighth series. The whole surface most minutely punctate; black, with a dorsal red roundish spot from the base to about the middle, common to both; scutellum, underside and legs entirely red. Tibiae punctured with fine elongate punctures; abdomen finely and thickly punctate; breast and episterna very finely punctured, towards the sides alutaceous, metasternal lines plicate, short, enclosing an ill-defined coxal fovea at the margin of which is a second line parallel to the episterna and which borders the entire metasternum; epimera dull and impunctate. Abdominal lines short and evanescent.

There are seven specimens of this very distinct species.

Amblyscelis, g. n.

Eyes coarsely granulate. Mentum subtrigonal, not much pointed in front. Maxillary palpi with their apical joint but moderately widened. Antennæ short, with their club connate, and the three joints very much wider than those preceeding, and faintly oblique. Tibiæ angularly widened and setose on their outer edge; sometimes (e. g. *A. senegalensis* Lac.) suddenly widened so as to seem dentiform. Metasternal- and abdominal lines not much impressed, the latter sometimes carinate. Femora wide and compressed, deeply grooved for the reception of the tibiae on their inner edge.

I propose this new genus for the African species which have been placed in *Amblyopus* by Lacordaire and Crotch, and which differ in many respects from the eastern *Amblyopi*, some of the species very much present the appearance of *Triplax*, from having black elytra with red head and thorax.

Amblyscelis Kelleni, n. sp.

Oblongus, subparallelus, ferrugineus, parum nitidus, elytris crebre punctatis, striolatis, nigro-fuscis, callo humerali, margine epipleurali et apice rufescentibus. — Long. 5 millim.

Hab. West Africa: Humpata, one example (P. J. van der Kellen).

Head and thorax thickly punctured; the former with the front prominent, slightly emarginate, labrum distinct; the latter transverse, with the front margin straight, front angles very little produced but deflexed; hardly wider at the base than in front. Elytra densely punctate, rather deeply striate, the striæ with small, irregular, and closely-packed punctures, eight striae are distinct, the third and fourth unite near the apex, as do the fifth and sixth. Scutellum, underside, antennae and legs entirely rusty-red. The entire body beneath is strongly punctured. Abdominal lines distinct, plicate, forming a carina nearly across the segment.

Amblyscelis pallidus, n. sp.

Oblongus, subparallelus, antice posticeque parum angustatus, pallide ferrugineus, capite thoraceque crebre distincte punctatis, elytris striatis, striis obsolete crenato-punctatis, antennis breviusculis, clava nitente. — Long. 4 millim.

Hab. West Africa: River Congo, two examples (A. A. W. Hubrecht).

Entirely rusty-red; epistome not produced, palpi not widely hatchet-shaped at the apex, antennæ with the two basal joints very stout, third elongate, fourth to eighth very slender and short, the three club-joints strongly widened, forming an abrupt round capitulum. Thorax a little wider than long, with depressed and not prominent but obtuse front angles, the sides distinctly margined and a little sinuate. Elytra rather dull, a little wider than the thorax at the shoulders. Body beneath strongly punctured, abdomen finely pubescent. The tibiae strongly and angularly widened at their apices, which are obliquely truncate; tarsi thin and short, but with a long claw-joint.

Tritoma liberiana, n. sp.

Forma et fere statura *T. bipustulatae*, nigra, nitida, elytris macula parva humerali flava, abdomine tarsisque rufo-piceis. — Long. $4^1/_2$ millim.

Hab. Liberia: Junk-river, one example (F. X. Stampfli).

The head and thorax are thickly and distinctly punctured, the antennae have the two basal joints pitchy-red, the remainder pitchy-black. The elytra are punctate-striate, with minutely impressed interstices. The shoulder spot is on the base, occupying the shoulder, which distinguishes this species from any other known to me. The prosternum is rugose on the sides, smooth on the process. Mesosternum with a few large punctures; metasternum punctured on the sides, and episterna punctate. Legs black, coxae and tarsi pitchy-red.

This is the only *Tritoma* I have seen from Africa. (*Cyrtotriplax senegalensis* Crotch is an *Amblyopus* which may be re-named *rotundatus*, the latter being a MS. name by which it is known to collectors).

There is a single specimen only.

Pseudotritoma, n. g.

Corpus breviter ovatum fere hemisphæricum, valde convexum. Antennarum clava oblonga, pubescens, triarticulata, articulo octavo transverso, articulis quarto ad septimum parvulis, haud latioribus quam longis, tertio elongato. Oculi subtiliter granulati. Palpis maxillaribus articulo apicali securiformi haud lato. Prosternum medio elevato, apice acuto. Lineæ abdominales et metasternales distinctae, tenues, impressæ. Tibiae haud multo dilatatae. Tarsi sat longi, haud ampliati, articulo apicali precedentibus subæquali.

Type *Tritomidea* (?) *nigrocruciata* Crotch.

Species such as Crotch's *T. chrysospila* and *T. nigrocruciata* cannot be referred to Motschulsky's genus *Tritomidea*, as Mr. Crotch has himself noted (Cist. Ent. Vol. I. p. 469).

The insect I now describe from Sumatra agrees closely generically with the latter, and as it is necessary to employ some generic name for these species, I propose *Pseudotritoma*.

I can only give the characters provisionally, because all the species are unfortunately unique. It is very clear that a series of genera for allied forms will have to be made; and I would desire here to withdraw from *Tritomidea* the insect described by me in Vol. VII, p. 257, of the Notes from the Leyden Museum under the name *T. atripennis*, reserving further critical remarks on the genus till I have been able to examine more specimens of eastern Erotylidae.

Pseudotritoma pulchra, n. sp.

Fere hemisphærica, rufo-picea, nitidissima; prothoracis disco utrinque et lateribus indistincte infuscatis, elytris laete rufis, punctato-striatis, humero piceo, puncto communi suturali in medio, trienteque apicali obliquiter nigris. Pedibus rufis. Antennis ad apicem infuscatis. -- Long. vix 4 millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Moeara Laboe, one specimen (Scient. Sumatra-Expedition).

This pretty little beetle is very evenly round, the thorax being as wide at its base as the elytra, and the head deeply received; both are thickly and finely punctured, the former more distinctly so than the head. The elytra are evenly punctate-striate, in this differing from *P. nigrocruciata* Crotch, in which they are rather strongly punctured all over with very little indication of series; the interstices in *P. pulchra* have however numerous minute points.

The pattern of the elytra is singular, and probably varies. In our single specimen the black central spot is round and well defined, the apical black portion is somewhat indefinite, and shades off into a livid yellow at the apex, it extends across the apical third of the elytra obliquely to near the middle of the margin. Underneath the body is rufous with the middle of the breast pitchy.

Phoxogenys, n. g.

Corpus breviter ovatum, convexum. Palpi maxillares articulo ultimo lunato haud perlato; mentum triangulare, antennae tenues breves, clava brevi, debili. Prosternum latum, antice subcompressum, postice truncatum vix emarginatum, valde punctatum, processu intercoxali marginato, lineis haud antice productis. Mesosternum transversale, punctatum. Metasternum lineis obliquis tenuibus utrinque impressis, episterna vix attingentibus.

Lineæ abdominales obsoletiores, breves. Pedes sat longi, femora subcompressa, parum incrassata, tibiæ sublineares, ad apices paulo ampliatæ, tarsi modice longi, haud lati. Oculi subtiliter granulati.

This new genus is proposed for a very singular looking Erotylid from Java. Having the short form of *Tritoma* it is not apparently very near allied to it, nor to Crotch's genus *Spondotriplax*. It is more convex than either and somewhat gibbous, the prothorax being more declivous, with a very short prosternum, and its base obliquely truncate on each side. Its system of punctuation is quite different to any *Tritoma*, the elytra being thickly though finely punctured all over, and the striae only faintly and confusedly marked.

Yet to find structural differences, easily defined, will not be possible. As in most of the genera of the Erotylidae, it is the form of the body depending on small modifications, such as the relative length of the sterna, and the greater or less convexity of the upper surface that are most apparent. The system of coloration, so little thought of generally, is in this group one of the best guides. In the present species this recalls nothing I am acquainted with in the East, but is like that of *Brachysphænus*. There being only four specimens, I have not *dissected* the mouth, but the trophi are sufficiently visible. The labial palpi are of the normal form; indeed they vary very little in the whole family. I confess I do not think the trophi in this group are of much value for classification, although presenting one or two divisional, general modifications.

Phoxogenys Mülleri, n. sp.

Breviter ovatus, antice prorsus, postice gibbosus, convexus, niger, nitidus; capite lunula basali elytrisque flavis, his puncto humerali (quod interdum ab est), plagis duabus, una discoidali una marginali, et sutura postice, ad apicem latiore nigris. — Long. $4^1/_2$—5 millim.

Hab. Java, four specimens (Dr. S. Müller).

Black; head and thorax closely and distinctly punctate, the former with an orange-red transverse spot on the base, second and underside of some succeeding joints of the antennae, and palpi testaceous, basal plate of the mentum triangular. Third joint of antennae as long as the three following it, the four last joints forming an oblong club. Thorax more than twice as wide as long, with declivous and acute front angles, the front margin deeply cut out and almost entirely receiving the head, sides strongly converging, very finely margined. Elytra very thickly and very finely punctured, the striae may be discriminated composed of punctures very little larger than those of the interstices.

IV. Subfam. *Erotylides.*

Aulacochilus crucis-melitæ, n. sp.

Oblongus, parum ovatus, nigro-piceus, nitidus, ore, coxis tarsisque rufo-piceis; elytris læte flavis, callo humerali, margine laterali, sutura, fascia antica, extus abbreviata, altera pone medium integra ad marginem ampliata, maculaque subapicali nigris. Capite prothoraceque parcius, elytris crebrius punctatis, his subtilissime substriatis. — Long. $5^1/_2$—$6^1/_2$ millim.

Hab. Sumatra: Tandjong Morawa, Serdang (Dr. B. Hagen) 7 specimens; Soekadana, Lampongs (J. C. van Hasselt), one specimen. — Andaman islands (coll. Gorham). — Cambodia (coll. Fleutiaux).

Head, thorax and antennæ black and shining, the two former sparsely and deeply punctured, sides of the thorax rounded and distinctly narrowing in front to the rather acute but hardly prominent front angles. If the elytra are described as being black, they have then a bright yellow basal marking like the Hebrew letter Caph with its open side towards the suture, on each, and a subapical square spot arcuate on its apical edge, neither of them touching the margin or suture.

I have long known this species from the Andaman islands. The specimens from Sumatra hardly differ at all, except that the basal yellow mark is rather broader, while a specimen from Cambodia, sent me by Mr. Fleutiaux, has the same mark excised on its outer edge more deeply.

EXPLANATION

OF

Plate 7.

Fig. 1. *Encaustes Hageni* Gorh. p. 133.
» 2. » *sulcata* Gorh. p. 134.
» 3. » *ceramensis* Gorh. p. 135.
» 4. *Micrencaustes sexguttata* Gorh. p. 137.
» 5. » *eximia* Gorh. p. 138.
» 6. *Euzostria aruensis* Gorh. p. 140.
» 7. *Episcaphula corallipes* Gorh. p. 142.
» 8. *Palæolybas dorsalis* Gorh. p. 144.
» 9. *Pseudotritoma pulchra* Gorh. p. 148.
» 10. *Phoxogenys Mülleri* Gorh. p. 149.
» 11. *Aulacochilus crucis-melitæ.* Gorh. p. 150.

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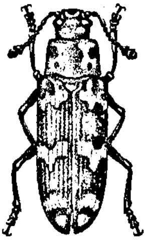

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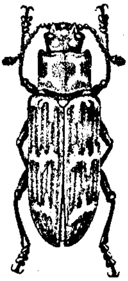

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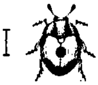

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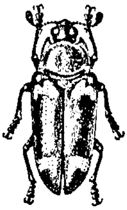

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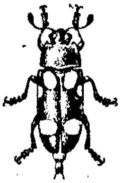

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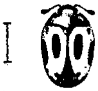

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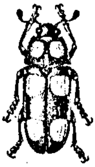

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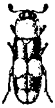

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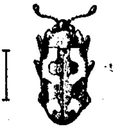

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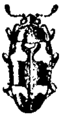

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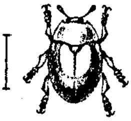

A. J. J. Wendel ad nat. del. et lith. P.W.M. Trap impr.

Exotic Erotylidae.